



## THE ROLE OF THE PORTRAIT GENRE IN ART

Kenjayev Shavkat Qahramonovich

Amirqulov Ozod Erkin o'g'li

Qarshi ixtisoslashtirilgan san'at maktabi o'qituvchisi

### ABSTRACT

This article discusses the role of portrait genre in s antiques. Based on practical information, the author studied and analyzed specific aspects of the role of portrait genre in art based on existing scientific literature.

### KEYWORDS

Art, portrait, painting, sculpture, artist.

### INTRODUCTION

**PORTRET** (French portrait) is (1) a genre of fine art; a description of imaginary figures that appear in the imagination of a single, two or a group of people and an artist who exists in real life. Rangtasvir, sculpture, graphics, as well as one of the most important forms of photo art. Based on the portrait lies the abyss of the appearance of a specific person. An important aspect of the portrait is the exact similarity of the image to the depicter (model, original). Through portraiture, the artist reflects the spiritual world of the person described, his place in social life, his profession, his position in society, and thus can provide information about the nature of the times and the political economic situation.

### Main Part

The artist's professional achievements, and the materials he chose to work in Portrete, give his works irreversible. Historically, a variety of types and forms of portraiture have been formed: the method of work, the function it performs, the shape, the content, the software and the monumental (monumental xdykal, fresco, mosaic), the tantalizing parade and intimate, the enthusiastic, satirical Portrait The part, up to the waist, can be processed from the front and side with the entire neck. Also in various historical periods, icons, coins, medals were made on the surface (the art of medal making), gemma (gliptics), and miniature portraits were expanded in medals. In a portrait-style work, many genres can be added. The portrait can be used in a pure way (without the earth, i.e. without reflecting the environment), in a peaceful condition, or in a certain way. This tu-file is conditionally divided into Portraits and Portraits— Cards. One of the most widely distributed types of portraits is a bus. Depending on the number of people depicted, single, companion, and group are divided into portraits. Portrait art originated in the past. Gad. In Egypt, fine examples of portraits (sculptures such as Exnaton, Nefertiti, and soon) are created. In Greece, portraits of a general, idealized statue of poets, philosophers, and state-of-the-art paintings were produced (sculptor Alopekli Demetrius, Lisipp, and so on), and the desire to create dramatic images intensified during the elliptical era. Ancient egyptians had mounted\_ a hand-cranked wild beast promotes the making of an image of the wild

beast. The portrait focused significantly on the process of clearly showing individual qualities of an individual, opening up his spiritual nightmares, coins and medals in the same kator as scissors and byusts, portraits on the gems, as well as portrait work. The fayyum portraits(Egypt, 1-4th century B.C.E.) were also developed by ancient artiheses.

## Results and Discussions

In the Middle Ages, Portrete, limited to strict linear krnuns, became an integral part of the church-monumental ensemble. In portraits, the creators created images of poets, religious peoples, and expressed the qualities and characteristics of specific individuals in religious portraits. The works of medieval Chinese artists reflected a sharp psychological state in some portraits of Japanese artists and sculptors. Portrait picture in a genre , here's the intention to show a certain human subject. The term "portrait paintings" can also describe a true painted portrait. Portraitists can create their work on an order basis for public and private individuals, or they can admire the subject or take inspiration from love for it.

Portraits often serve as important state and family inscriptions, as well as memoirs. From a historical point of view, portrait art first remembered the rich and powerful. Over time, it has become common for middle class counterparts to shoot portraits of their families and colleagues. Today, portrait paintings are still ordered by governments, corporations, groups, clubs and individuals. In addition to painting, portraits can be created in other media prosecutions (including coercion and lithography), photography, video and digital media. A well-performed portrait is expected to show the inner essence of the subject (from the artist's point of view) or flattering image, not just a literal similarity. As Aristotle, "The purpose of art is to reflect not the appearance of things, but their inner importance; because it constitutes a real truth, not an exterior and details." <sup>[1]</sup> Artists may seek photographic realism or an impressionistic similarity in describing their subject, but this cartoon tries to reveal the character by exaggerating these physical features. Usually the artist tries to paint as a representative. Edward Burne-Jones "The only phrase permitted in the Great Portraits is an expression of character and moral quality, not something transient, transitional or casual.

## Conclusion

In most cases, this leads to a serious, closed lipstick look, everything except a light smile is historically quite rare. Or in such a way, Charles Dickens said, "there are only two methods of portrait painting: serious and unbearable", even taking into account these limitations, a full range of delicate emotions, from peaceful danger to gentle satisfaction, is possible. However, if the mouth is relatively neutral, much of the facial expression should be created through the eyes and eyelids.

## List of Available Publications

1. S. Abdirasilov. Visual art methodology. T.: Ilm-Ziyo, 2006.
2. S. Abdirasilov, N. Tolipov, N. Oripova. Rangtasvir. T.: Uzbekistan NMIU, 2006.
3. N. Abdullayev. San'at tarixi. 2 jildli, 1-jild, T., 1986.
4. In the 1930's, 200 Boymetov, S.Abdirasilov. Cylinder. T.: S. Publishing House of Gulom, 2004.
5. B. Boymetov, N. Tolipov. A collection of fine art at school. T.: Fan, 1995.
6. B. Boymetov. Portrait of qalamtasviri. T.: Nizomiy nomli TDPTJ rizografi, 2001.
7. S. Bulatov. Art of practical decoration of the Uzbek people. T.: Labor, 1994.
8. K. Gulomov. Artistic processing of materials. T.: Science, 2004.